THE LATEST NEWS.

Telegraph to the New-York Tribune orn Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS,

By the America, at Halifax.

ENGLAND.

-In Parliament, the Maynooth Endowment Grant has been once more debated and adjourned. -The Militia bill has been ordered to be read a third time on Monday week, the 7th June,

-The Patent Law Amendment bill has ed a second reading. It proposes to reduce the exsee of procuring patents from £280 to £25, and to ake one registration serve for England, Ireland and

-A Committee of the Commons has been inted to inquire into the causes of the frequent exone in coal mines

The British Consul at Ancona has been instructed to use every means in his power to secure the pardon of Murray, the British subject, under sentence of death for political offences.

-Lord Stanley states officially that Great Britain lays no claim to the Guano Island, but the Admiral on the Station has sent a ship there to protect British interests. -Gold continues to arrive from the

Australian placers. The Himalayah and Sarah Anna from Port Philip, arrived with 41,000 ounces, valued at \$140,000 sterling. Neither of these vessels bring later -A second steamer of the line to Aus-

craits, is to sail from Southampton on the 7th June, calling at the Cape of Good Hope and Port Phillip. Other ips will follow semi monthly -It is expected that Parliament will be

prorogued, and perhaps dissolved on or about the 20th -The bullion in the Bank of England

entinues at over £20,000,000 sterling. -Baron Rothschild again offers himself w the parliamentary representation of the city of Lon-

-The Jennings estate is not yet settled. no decision having yet been given by the courta.

-Strong efforts were on foot to direct migration to Australia. An Emigration Company had en formed in York and another in London, to assist emigration from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, where great destitution at present prevails.

-Epson races came off during the week The great Derby stakes were won by a horse named Daniel O'Rourke. The first favorite, Hobbse Noble came in fourth. More money than usual changed hands

-The Telegraph is now open between Galway and Dublin. A sub-marine line is to be laid down between Holy head and Howth.

-The Scotch sub-marine line between Fart Patrick and Donoughadee would probably be open on the 10th June.

-The Galway Packet says there is no thith in the statements that the Potato disease has re-

FRANCE.

-A fusion between the elder and the younger branch of the Bourbons is again spoken of as

-The Emancipacion, of Brussels, save that a manifesto is drawn up in the names of the Coun de Chambord and the Orleans Princes, and that its pub firstion is merely deferred for a season. The Gazette de Cologne makes the same statement, and Gen. Changarnier is said to be a party to the proceedings.

-Refusals to take the oath of allegiance

-The Moniteur denies that the Presi deat is exerting at Madrid any influence hostile to the Constitution of Spain. This dentm refers to Lord Pamerston's recent statement in the House of Commons that foreign powers were intriguing in Spanish

-A bill is before the Legislature to ex-

tend the Tobacco monopoly to the 1st of Jan. 1863. M. Berrier, Louis Napolean's confidential envoy, had had an interview with the Czar and other Menarchs. The object of his mission had not transpired

-The closing price on the Paris Bourse, to the 28th ult., of 414 P Cents. was 90f, 90s.; of 3 P

ITALY.

-The Marquis Daeils had succeeded in

reconstructing the Cabinet on a liberal basis. -The Tuscan Government offered 1,000 france in compensation for the late outrage on an Englahman named Mather, who was cut down by an Aus trian at Florence. Mather and his friends indignantly

-Sir Henry L. Bulwer arrived at Florence on the 19th ult., as British Minister to Tuscany. -Murray, the Englishman, sentenced

to death by the Roman authorities, was confined in the Catle of Spoleto. His punishment would probably be

-The Pope offers a premium of so much per ton for steam propellers built by Roman sub-

-Telegraphic communication was com-

pleted between Moydraz and Nassa. -The steamer San Carlo was burned on Lake Maggione on the night of the 16th ultimo. Crew

GERMANY.

The South of Germany journals contain lamentable accounts of the famine in many districts.
The Presidency of Ober Franklin suffers most, the weaving and other branches of employment being completely at a stand, whilst the price of provisions was

-The Czar was to leave Eerlin on the 20th May, for Warsaw.

-The new Austrian loan negotiated by the Rothschilds had closed. The Leipsic Garate men in the loan the 29,000,000 france he withdrew from the French funds in consequence of the recent conversion

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

-The Dutch Ministry had resigned and a new Cabinet was formed. -An uneasy feeling was gaining

strength, to the effect that Louis Napoleon had not abandened his scheme of appexing that country to France.

SPAIN.

-The Journals deny the existence of tay intention on the part of the Government to curtail the Constitution.

from the Mediterranean, has been formed at Barcelone two Propellors have been ordered from England. -The Government had appointed

Commission to revise the tariff, neminally on free trade principles, but little amelioration is expected from the

TURKEY.

-The Paris Constitutional of Friday, that the Greeks had obtaineds a firman, annulling the Concession lately obtained by the French Government in the shairs of the Holy City.

seilles, asmounces the arrival of the Indian Mall, with Calcutta dates to the 27th April, and Bombay to the 3d May.

and Matabran, and captured 100 pieces of cannon. The British lost 150 men

-Exchange in Calcutta was 1s. 101d. to

1s. 11d. on London.

Brown & Shipley's Circular.

Liverroot, Friday, May 23, 1852.

There has again been a very large business in Cotton. The seles for the week ending last evening reacon 164,720 bales, of which exporters took 16,400 and speculators 31,700 bales, of which exporters took 16,400 and speculators 31,700 bales, The easy state of the money market has created confidence amought speculators in the present prices, which have advanced 0/4 side the departure of the last steamer, though there appears to be a strong desire on the part of importers lo reclize almost as fast as landed.

To-day the sales are estimated at 16,000 bales, the market closing quietly but steadily at the following quotations:—Fair Orleans 6/4d.; Fair Mobile 5/4d.; Middling Orleans 5/4d.; Middling Mobile 5/4d.; Middling Uphades 5-16/4d. Inferior and Ordinary 3/2/05/6d.

The stock of Cotton in this port is estimated at 5/8,000 bales, of which 400,000 are American, against a total stock at this period of last year of 670,000 bales—430,000 being American.

The Yarn market has been irregular, and hadden and selections and the selection of the stock of the part of 670,000 bales. Brown & Shipley's Circular.

an. The YARN market has been irregular, and business rathe

peded by the advance saked by spinners, but which had theen generally conceded by buyers. There has been a moderate demand for WHEAT and There has been a moderate demand for Wheat Flour at last week's prices, while I Monta. Coan has in good request at an advance of 1,622,9 per quarter, quotations are as follows: Western Canal, Baltimore Philadelphis PLOUR 20,6; Ohio, 21,6; sour, 17.020,17; bbl. White Wheat, 5,1020,3; Red, 5,025,5 par 7 Yellow I NHAN CORN, 52,6; Mixed, 52,9, and White, per quarter. No sales in TUAPENTINE to report. Ros good demand at 4,2 per cwt. for common, up 1,3,6 per for fine qualities.

Markets-Continued.

ASHES-Exhibit no change.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.-U. S. Sixes, Bonds, 1862, 10420
105; do. 1868, 1102/1162. State Stocks were quiet at late FREIGHTS.—To New-York were rather stiffer, but pas in

Shipping Intelligence-per Steamship America. Sailed for Boston 26th May, John S. DeWolf, from Liver-

Arrived from New-York 25th ult., Sheridan; 25th, steam r Baltic ship Universe; 25th, General Duniap, and Kor r Baltic ship Universe; 28th, General Dunisp, and Kostil, all at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York 25th ult., Elizabeth Bentley, from the endown; Florida from Gravesend; Excelsion from diverpool; 27th, E. Bulkley, from Liverpool; 23th, James alder so.

ed from Philadelphia, 29th ult, Tuscarors, at Liver-Sailed for Philadelphia, 27th ult., John Henry, fm. Biver-

al. Sailed for Baltimere, 26th ult., Dorcas Prince, from Liverol. Sailed for Charleston. 26th ult., Royal Victoria, fm. Hull. Arrived from Apelachicola, 26th ult., Nicholas Biddle, at

verbool. Sailed for New-Orleans, 26th ult., Windermere, from Liverpool; St. Geerge, 30. Sailed for Quebec, 25th ult., Sovereign, from Shields; 26th, York, from Liverpool. Arrived from St. Jehs, N. B., 27th ult., Egerton, at Li-

erpeal.
Sailed for St. John, N. B., 22d ult., Cloffido, from Lon-onderry; 26th, Olive, from Liverpool; 28th, Jane, ds.; peed, de. ed for Miramachi, 26th ult., British Princess, from

Passengers.

Passengers.

Per steamship America, for Boston—Mr. Phipps and lady, Mr. Arklay, lady and servant. Mr. King, lady, child and nurse. Rev. Mr. Dershore and lady, M. Williams, Mr. Brooks and lady, Assist. Con'r. Gen. Garpenter and servant, Mrs. Carpenter, infant and nurse, Misses Wood, Winthrop and Budd, Messrs. Strouns, Willis, Wood, Nichols, Chandlar, Gasselle, Williams, St. George, Barimore, Miller, Leather, Pallis, Lehmayer, Neville, Prodger, Master Prodger, Scott, Callspher, Lowen, Velletpode, Browdesou, Weil, Bond, Reuben, Meagher, Boughton.

Election to Congress in Maine.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, June 8, 1852, Reed (Whig) is elected to Congress by about 600 majority. Returns from 33 towns in this District show a net Whig gain of 685.

Washington Ratification Meeting.

Washington Ratification Meeting.

Washington, Wednesday, June 9, 1852.

Agreeably to the call of the Jackson Democratic Association, a multitude of persons assembled in front of the City Hall this evening.

General ROBERT ARMSTRONG was elected President of the meeting, supported by about thirty Vice-Presidents, among whom were Thomas Ritchie and Amos Kendall, and there were half a dozen Secretaries.

Mr. Ritchie was called upon for, and expressed his hearty concurrence at the nominations of the Convention, speaking in high terms of the candidates, and then causing a letter from General Pierce to be read, dated Tremont House, Boston, May 27, 1852, addressed to Major Lally, is the course of which he said, if the Compremies Measures are not to be substantially and firm-Major Lally, is the course of which he said, it the Com-premise Measures are not to be substantially and firm-ly maintained, the plain rights secured by the Con-stitution will be trampled in the dust. What dif-ference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Caro-lina or Maine, or New-Hampshire? Are not the rights of each clearly dear to us all? I will never yield rights of each clearly dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit, from considerations of policy, which will endanger the Union. Entertaining those views, the ection or the Convention must, in my judgment, headed if we of the North, who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South, are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of the Democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the Convention, but I cannot help teeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—transcendently important to the heppes of Democracy, progress and public ilterty."

Gen. Cass was then introduced. He was received with cheers, and spoke as follows.
I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the fortunate result of the labors of the Democratic Convention.
They have done their work, and have done it well. They have percented to us, as our standard bearer, during the ensuing Presidential campaign, an able and as honor-

ensuing Presidential campaign, an able and as honor-able citizen, with a character beyond reproach—a true Democrat a tried patriot, and an experienced statesman. Democrat, a tried patriot, and an experienced statesman, who has faithfully served his country in high stations, in peace and war, and who will serve her with equal fidelity in that higher station to which we intend to elevate him. I know him well, and say of him what I know of him. He will go for the Union, for the whole Union, and for nothing but the Union and the Constitution, discarding all sectional feelings, and discountenancing every effort to renew that egitation from which God, in his mercy, has delivered us; and I confidently trust and believe that our whole party, every where through the land, will come up to the good work, and, with one heart and one mind, will gladly seize this occasion mutually to forget come up to the good work, and, with one heart and one mind, will gladly seize this occasion mutually to forget and for give past dissentions, so that the only strife heresfler will be who shall show most devotion to the true and time-honored principles of our party. Let us look back only to learn wisdom and experience, but forward to gain new strength and confidence from united exertion. And the selection of the candidate for the Vice-Presidency has not been less fortunate than that for the Fresidency. He has won his way to public esteem and distinction by high qualities of head and heart, by long experience and faithful services at home and abroad, and by the practical knowledge which those elements of usefulness bring with them. We have reason to be gratified, and we are gratified, at the choice of both of our nominees. I have already said that the Convention has done its work well. Now, let every Democrat go and do his work equally well, and all will be safe. And such, I doubt not, will be the course of the party. For the decree has gone forther than the course of the party.

Convention has done its work well. Now, let every Democrat go and do his work equally well, and all will be safe. And such, I doubt not, will be the course of the party. For the decree has gone forth—he who runs may read it on the signs of the times—the who runs may read it on the signs of the times—the handwriting is upon the wall—and there it is written, in words that need ne interpreter, that a Democratic Administration is to conduct the government of the country for the next four years—ay, and I trust for long years thereafter. It is not a question of victory, but of numbers—not who shall get the majority, but how great that majority shall be. And let us all exert ourselves to augment it by all honorable means; for the stronger we stand in public opinion, the greater will be our power to do good, and to render our principles stable and efficient. And I may presume thus to speak, with as much disinterestedness as any other member of that great party which will assemble, upon this occasion, in city, town, village, and hanlet throughout our country, to respond to these nominations, and to pledge themselves each to all faithfully to labor for and support them. I trust I know myself well enough to know, that my time for public effice is fast passing away, and that no possible event can ever place my name again before the American people for the Presidency; and if I did not know this, you do, and so does the whole country.—My ambidion is to serve the people of Michigan, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude I can never repay, yet a little longer in the station I fill by their confidence and kindness. One word more, my fellow clitizens: Let us enter into this contest with a determination to conduct it upon principler—upon those greatissues which constitute the difference between the Whig and the Democratic parties. That will be a noble strife, in which we may all engage with honor. But let us reject and denounce, as unwerthy of our cause, that low abuse, which unfortunately, it too prevalent upon such occasions. We se

May 28th, contradicts the account from Constantiacople that the Greeka had obtained a firman, annulling the concession lately obtained a firman, annulling the concession lately obtained by the French Government in the affairs of the Holy City.

INDIA.

—A Telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, amounces the arrival of the Indian Mall, with Calcutta dates to the 27th April, and Bombay to the 3d lay.

—The British troops had taken Rangoon

ner higher or give a larger proportionate Democratic majority in all the States of the Union than that Star of the West, Texas, or I am no prophet. That State which may not only claim to be the youngest, but the Banner State of the Union. [Huzzas, Music—"Three-cherrs for all Star."]

cheers for old Sam."]

Judge Douglas was next introduced, and was received

cheers for old Sam."]

Judge Douglas was next introduced, and was received with more enthusiasm than the preceding speaker.

"We have," he observed, "assembled here to night to congratulate the country and one another on the cordial retinion of the Democratic party. The National Convention which recently assembled at Baltimore has pretented a platform on which all Democrats can stand with honor and with safety.

A platform worthy of the best days of the party under a Jefferson or a Jackson; they have also presented to us the names of eminent statesmen for our support as Fresident and Vice-President of the United States, men whose principles are in perfect harmony with the platform whose lives and characters illustrate and adorn that system of government which it is our aim and mission, as a party, to maintain and perpetuate. With such a ticket, a glorious victory awaits us. [Applause]

It is unnecessary to detain you with a discussion as to the principles of the two parties, but I shall be prepared to meet the Whigs when they shall have presented their candidate and platform. I do not wish to make a charge against them until we have the objects before us, that we may have a fair fight. We'll then let the weakest shak under the blow. [Applause, laughter and cries of agreed.]

All experience, gentlemen, has proved that the Whig party is utterly incapable of administering this Government—[A Voice: Go it. Young America]—without questient of the content of the parties of the parties of the content of the parties of the content of the parties of the parties of agreed.]

All experience, gentlemen, has proved that the Whig party is utterly incapable of administering this Government—[A Voice: Go it, Young America]—without questioning their patriotism and talents. They lack the sympathy of the masses and the confidence in the virtue of the people which should pervade every branch and department of a free government—falling in forming the constitution as they desired, and incorporating in that instrument such provisions and features as were acceptable to them, they now ask to accomplish their purposes by loose and unauthorized construction of the powers of that instrument. The Whig party have never been permitted during the whole period of our history, to hold the reins of power for two successive administrations. [A voice—and they never will, hazza.] They have never been able to obtain power except when the Democratic party has been rent assunder by unfortunate divisions.

A Voice—That's true.

A Voice—That's true. No Whig Administration has ever been a fair and per No Whig Administration has ever been a last a so per-fect representation of the popular sentiment of this coun-try, for the very reason that their principles, practices and interests are at war with the genius of this Govern-ment; therefore, they have never been able to retain public confidence long enough to acquire a reflection. Voices—Go it, Young America, hit 'em again. [Laugh-

Is there anything in their conduct during the last four years that entitles them to more confidence than here tofore? Has it not been the Whig party which was ar rayed one section against another, father against sor and son against father, until the pillars of the Republic made to tremble at the usurpations by have been made to tremme at the usurpaneous per federal Government, and the infringement of the reserved rights of the States and of the people, have been the legitimate consequences of a loese construction the Constitution.

the Constitution.

Look, gentlemen, at the Galphinism, the Gardnerism, and the other sums abstracted from the public treasury. I submit to you whether this system of peculation and extravagance, and the free use of the public money have prevailed under the administration, and even extending to high functionaries, they have utterly despaired of the public confidence, and hence they make the largest grab they can. [Extravagant huzza's, and cries of go it Young America. That's right. Hit him sgain.]

I repeat, these things are not in the way of abuse to wound any man's feelings, but to call attention to them as the necessary result of a loose and unauthorised con-struction of law which lies at the base of their political creed. Gentlemen, you must return to a rigid system of accountability, and hold public officers responsible to the law, and confine the expenditures within the limits of the appropriations previously made by Congress (A yales—That's the way.

its of the appropriations previously made by Congress.

[A voice.—That's the way.

Let not this Whig Administration escape under the plea that a Bemocratic Congress has furnished them the means of their unjustifiable extravagance; they have been unable to tell by millions how much money they want when they make their estimates. [Laughter and Applause.] The troops, it is said, are starving on the frontiers, and every department of the Government suffering for the want of money; but they find an excuse for this by anyling that Congress has not passed the Defetency bill, frenewed laughter, and cries of go it Little ficiency bill, (renewed laughter, and cries of go it Little Glant) when in fact they never can tell how much mon-ey they want at the regular Appropriation.

There is no remedy for this great abuse but in a change of government. I speak not simply of this Ad-ministration, but of all Whig Administrations, because it

ministration, but of all Whig Administrations, because it matters not who the Executive is, as Whigs must follow Whig instincts and come to the same results. [Wild Huzzas.] If you look into our foreign relations you will find no more to cheer the patriotic American heart than you do in our domestic concerns.

When has the American flag trailed lower in the dust before a foreign power than it has under the present Whig rule! You find when American citizens were shot and butchered in the Island of Cuba in violation of treaty stipulations, instead of this Administration demanding the satisfaction which the outrage and indignity demanded they contented themselves with making

demanded they contented themselves with making apologies for the conduct of American citizens. [Ap apologies for the conduct of American citizens. [Approximate]
I speak not of the propriety or impropriety of the Cuban expedition, but I do say that those American citizens were entitled to the protection of this Government in conformity with treaty stipulations, whatever may have been their conduct; and I say the executions and butcheries which took place in Cuba were in direct and papable violation of treaty stipulations, which granted the right of trial, according to certain rules therein prescribed. [Immense cheering.] The stopping of supplies to the patriots of Cuba, and the free permission of supplies to the patriots of Cuba, and the free permission of supplies to the patriots of Guba, and the free permission of supplies to the royalists, was a one-sided sort of neutrality, entirely on the side of despotism.

Judge Douglass, was equally decisive in regard to the affairs of Nicaragua, Mexico, and the Monroe doctrine, of foreign intervention—he would not only enforce this

of foreign intervention—he would not only enforce this destrine but he would give Great Britain to understand het the time had gone by for the extending of Britist iominion on this American continent, another square tich, (cheers,) it was time for young America (immens sting,) to assert her policy and her position among nations of the earth.

the nations of the earth.

Being asked what majority Illinois would give for Pierce, Judge Douglas said, if you will name the majority for New York, Pennsylvania, or any other Democratic State, and add 5,000 to that, you have my answer, (Cheers).

[Cheers]. General Joseph Lane was glad to be here—it was good to be here—he was now, perhaps, the happiest man in this country. He congratulated the Democracy on the

this country. He congratulated the Democracy on the Baitimore nomination.

He believed the Democratic party best calculated to govern the country, and that the Whigs were soon to be excluded from the Government for the next twenty years. He believed the Democratic ticket would sweep the country from the Atlantic to California like a whiriwind, and by an unprecedented majority. His first choice, of all men, was Gen. Cass. [Great cheering, and cries of "here too."]

He has done more for the principles of our party—yes, for the country—than any other living Democrat; but we have Frank Pierce, who presents as clean a record as any man in the party.

General Lane spoke with great enthusiasm and humor of the prospects of the Democratic party with Pierce and Sing.

humor of the prospects of the Democratic party with Pierce and King.

Frank Gallagher, of Baltimore, declared the late Con-vention a second edition of the Philadelphia Staughter-house. General Cass, the pride and hope of the Demo-cratic party, was shaughtered by traitors, but while they stabbed him to the heart, the ladies in the galleries hugged him to their bosoms, and would have carried him up to heaven. Gen. Cass was shaughtered, but we him up to kenyen. Gen. Cass was slaughtered, but we have got Frank Pierce, who nover was defeated, and never will be. With him as our leader, we shall blow Gen. Scott and the Whig party to the moon. I Great laughter and cheering.)

ughter and cheering.]
Hon. Alex. Buck, of Michigan, and Hon. Henrick B. Hon Alex. Buel, of Michigan, and Hon Heurick B. Wright, of Fenn., and others, followed, and the meeting is still in full blast as we closed this report.
While the meeting was still in progress, the band of music was detailed to serenade William R. King at his

music was detailed to sevenade William R. King at his residence. Responding to the compliment, he came forward and made a handso me speech in acceptance of his nomination, and in behalf of Franklin Pierce Among official influence to promote the prosperity of Washington as the permanent scat of the United States which was received with the heartlest cheers.

Great Webster Meeting at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, June 9, 1852. Cochituate Hall was crammed this eveing with the friends of Mr. Webster, and the meeting ting with the friends of Mr. Webster, and the meeting was most enthusiastic. In the course of a speech Mr. Haycen stated thas a friend of Pierce's had told him that the latter felt secure of election in case Webster was not nominated. Southern gentlemen had also told him that Scott could not get an electoral vote in the Scott and pulse, the secure of old him that Scott could not get an electoral rote in he South, and unless the party nominated a man that would receive the support of the South, they deserved to be defeated.

One thousand Webster men from this city will visit Baltimore during the Convention

Gen. Scott and the Compromise.

Washington, Wednesday, June 9, 1872. It is currently reported at the Capitol today that Fitz Henry Warren has in his possession a let-ter from Gen. Scott, indorsing thoroughly the Compro-mise measures, to be read to the Whig Convention in case of his nomination. This letter, is said to have been exhibited to several Southern Whig delegates to the

From Baltimore-Railroad Intelligence-Pre parations for the Whig Convention, &c. BALTIMORE, We fneeday, June 5

The Baltimere and Ohio Railroad was opened to day to Monongahela River, 125 miles west of Cumberland. The receipts of the road for the last month show an increase of \$60,000, and the largest business done in any one month since the opening of

The first branch of the City Council, passed to-day an ordinance unanimously, loaning \$500,000 City Bonds to the Susquelannah Railroad Company, its passage in the other branch of the City Council is not doubted.

The Whig State Central Committee are making extensive arrangements for the Whig National

Convention. It will be held in the Maryland Institute Hall, but the arrangements are much superior to takes of the Democratic Convention. The whole of the Hall will be expected and the platform placed in the center of the room.

The mail has arrived from New-Orleans,

but the papers contain nothing of interest.

Connecticut Baptist Convention. JOURNAL OFFICE, New-Haven, Wednesday, June 9. The Connecticut Baptist Convention are helding their annual session in the First Baptist Church, in this city. There are about 175 Delegates present, and Rev. J. S. Swan is President.

Very Late from Rio. The clipper ship Seaman, Drew, arrived

at Baltimore, to-night, in the very short run of 30 days from Rio, and 35 days from Caliao. The editors of The American have Ri

etters with a postscript of the 5th May, from which the sllowing commercial advices are derived.

The arrivals of American vessels during April were—8 from the United States. The imports were 13,060 barrels of flour. The clearances during the month for the United States were 20 vessels, taking 75,067 bags of Coffee. The Flour sales of the month were 15,335 barrels, at steady prices, during the whole month—Gallego, \$15; Haxall, \$14; (500 at \$14 50;) Baltimore, \$13; Petersburg, \$13; European, 500 at \$15, and 500 at \$16. We quote the above as the closing prices. The stock in first hands amounts to 18,196 bbls.; in second hands 17,146.

The COFFEE market opened on the 1st of April, 3||800 being raid for second hands 10, 1800 being raid for second hands 10, 18

The COFFEE market opened on the 1st of April. 3||800 being paid for good round lots. On the 6th, the English Steamer arrived, bringing orders to an English House for the States, when the market became animated, and from the 7th to the 10th, about 35,000 bags sold at 3||700 a3||800 for round lots of rather low quality, and establishing a rise of from 50 to 100 ries. The sales up to the arrival of the steamer were about 52,000 bags, of which 35,000 were for the States. During the rematader of the month, the market continued firm at improving prices. The total sales of the month being estimated at 155,000 bags, of which 82,000 were for the States and 53,000 for Europe.

The clearances for the States were 75,097 bags, of which there were \$3,290 for New York and 3,700 for

The clearances for the States were 75,197 bags, of which there were 23,200 for New York and 3,700 for Philadelphia. At the close of the month we estimate there were bought and uncleared 100,000 bags—60,000 being for the States. The total shipments during the month were 162,613 bags. We quote closing prices very firm: for Superiors, 4||100,4||200; good Firsts, 3||300,23||300; Regulars, 3||600,23||300; good Seconds, 3||300,23||300; ordinary Seconds, 3||300,23||300; Stock, 80,500 bags. Postcript-May 7 .- We quote Coffee

100 fals higher than the preceding quotations, and stopping business. Sales this month, 6,000 bags, of which 4,000 are for the States, of good quality, at 42-4,150. Dealers are paying 4 000 for superior in the streets to-day. 2,300 bags sold for the United States EXCHANGE, 263 d. 60 days, and 27d. at 90 days.

The ship Grey Eagle and bark Grey-hound, from Richmond, arrived at Rio May 5. Salled same day, ship Courier, New York; Norwegian brig Frederfikstean, for do. Later from Mexico .- The Tehuantepec Grant. NEW-OBLEANS, Tuesday, June 8, 1 Dates from the City of Mexico to the

19th inst have been received here.

The Senate had confirmed the grant of right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to Col. H. B. Sloo of New-Orleans, and the minister of Forei n affairs, would probably sign the Centract on the 35th May. All the ministers resigned on the 13th May on account of this grant, but they have probably with-

The law admitting foreign flour Into ra Cruz was rejected.
Wild Cat and other Indian Chiefs had arrived in the City of Mexico and were visiting th

President, &c. Difficulties with Mexico.

Washington, Wednesday, June 9, 1852. It is believed that the Senate have been in executive session for the past two days, considering our relations with Mexico, which are said to be in a very troublesome condition.

From Halifax-Departure of the America for Boston, &c.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 8, 1853. The America sailed for Boston at 44

o'clock this afternoon. She will be due there at an early hear on Friday morning.

The steamer Levantine arrived here from Bermuda with the same dates as those taken to New York by the Merlin; and the steamer Osprey ar-rived this afternoon from Newfoundland, but the papers We have nothing of local interest worth

Cincinnari, Tuesday, June 8, 1852.

The cholera broke out at Marysville, Ky, on Saturday last, since which 26 cases have occur-red, 20 of them proving latal; four are now sick, and not expected to live. All the deaths but one have occurred within a half-square, and there have been but three cases outside this infected district. Among the deaths were Mrs. Rusk and three daughters, and two more children of the same family will probably die.

Sickness on Board the Brig Reuben Carrer from Nicaragua to New-York.

There is but very little sickness in Cin-

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 7, 1852. The brig Reuben Carver, from San Juan Nicaragus, with mahogany, hides and passengers, bound to New York, put in here for medical aid, most of her erew and passengers being sick with fever. Fire at Savannah. A fire occurred here last night destroy-

an unoccupied carpenters' shop owned by George W. Anderson, and the Methodist Free School. The latter insured for \$2,000. The dwelling of H. A. Crane was in great danger. and his furniture was removed, sustaining slight damage, which is covered by insurance.

XXXIId CONGRESS FIRST SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, June 9, 1852. A message was received from the House. announcing the passage of several bills, &c., and of a resolution fixing the time of the adjournment of Con-

Mr. CLEMENS presented a petition of certain citizens of New-Mexico, praying that Congress would change the existing law, and give that Territory money instead of land for school purposes.

Mr. Douglas presented a remonstrance against Mr. Whitney's Railroad scheric. Also pstitions in favor of the assumption of State debts, particularly of Illinois. Mr. Douglas said he presented the petition with the emphatic condition of its prayer.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill conferring

the power on the Secretary of the Navy to grant regis-ters to vessels, in certain cases. The effect of the bill being to avoid the necessity for special legislation in such The bill was considered and ordered to be en-

The resolution from the House, fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress on the 15th o Mr. HUNTER hoped it would be laid over.

It was impossible to say when the public business could be disposed of. He hoped Congress could adjourn somer than the day named, but as yet only two of the general appropriation bills had been reported. He moved that the resolution lie on the table. Agreed to All the House bills were taken up and

appropriately referred.

The bill allowing the Utah Judges their salary, notwithstanding their absence from the Territory, was returned to the House with an amendment ch was concurred in by the Senate and passed.

Mr. Pawson reported a bill giving the Chief Clerk of the Patent Office all the powers and functions of the Commissioner, and certifying and confeming all his acts, as acting Commissioner during the temporary absence of the Commissioner of Patents, The bill was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The House bill for the relief of William Payne, was taken up and passed. The House joint resolution, changing the

name of St. Peters to Minnesots River, was taken up

Mr. PEARCE asked that the Finance Committee be discharged from the consideration of the memorial of Mr. Seely, asking the interposition of the United States to obtain for him the reward for the discovery of the Crown Jewels of Holland, and that it be reterred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.— On motion of Mr. Gwin the Senate

took up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to complete the war steamer for harbor de-fense according to the contract with R. L. Steyens made Mr. Underwood asked whether a con-

Mr. STOCKTON said that a contract had Mr. Stockton said that a contract had been entered into, and Mr. Stevens had proceeded fathifully in the discharge of his part of it, but the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Preston) became dissatisfied with Mr. Stevens because he would not lay before him certain plans, &c., and because of delays. The Secretary, instead of condemning those delays, ought to approved them, for they were occasioned by Mr. Stevens making at his own expense, experiments in order to be sure that all was right as he proceeded in his work; this was a great subject and the national defenses would attract the attention of the country. of the country.

He desired that one steamer possessing the impregna-bility of a fort with the locomotive power of a ship completed, and then he would expect to see one such in each of the principal harbors of the country. When the national defeases were thus put in a proper state we may express our opinions on national law without any fear of the consequences; but at present in case of war an enemy in twenty days could enter the principal har-bors of the United States and put each in a heap of smeklng ruins.

Mr. HAMLIN said he understood up to this time that Mr. Stevens had refused to lay before the Department any plan for this vessel or steamer of what kind it was to be. This was a proposition to place kind it was to be. This was a proposition to place a large sum of money at the disposal of Mr. Stevens to be expended by him as he thought proper. He desired to look into the matter and hoped the resolution would be hid over till to morrow.

After some remarks by Messrs. HALE

Mr. STOCKTON said, that Mr. Stevens had furnished a plan of his ressel when the contract was entered into. The subject was then postponed. The Senate then held an Executive Sessic B, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER stated the question before the House to be on reconsidering the vote by which a few days since the Senate bill granting right of way and lands to sid in the construction of Railroads in lows

It was moved, but the House refused to ay the motion to reconsider, on the table.

The House then by a vote of 82 year to 95 nays refused to reconsider the vote by which the lowa bill was tabled. Mr. Ashe moved, but the House refused, consider the Pennsylvania contested election case, in sich H. B. Wright contested the seat of H. M. Fuller.

The House then went into Committee Indian Appropriation bill, when Mr. LETCHER gave notice that he had Mr. Morehead went into a history of

the last Whig Caucus, reviewing the manifesto of the bolters, and gave the reasons why he, as a Compromise Whig, opposed mything being done except fixing the time and place for holding the Whig National Couren Mr. Ogn said that South Carolina, the State which he had the honor in part to represe though having no Delegate at the late Baltimare

though having no Delegate at the late Baltimere Convention, nevertheless felt great solleltude in its final action and thought that the nominations of Messers. Pierce and King will meet with a cordial support in that State; they already hold out hopes of promise of a return to the Jeffersonian era. He examined General Pierce's history and highly eulogized him for his sound republican principles and firm opposition to Northern fanaticism. The Whigs will probably nominate General Scott, whose military services eclipse those of all his cotemporaries. It was Scott's occupation in peace and war, but he cannot claim greater devotion than the man who volunteered his services in the field of battle, and when victory perched upon his banner retired to private when victory perched upon his banner retired to private life without throwing himself upon Government for sup-port on account of past services. Mr. ORR likewise spoke in high terms of

Mr. King and indorsed the platform, as containing more good than evil, and in conclusion, gave his prediction that the nominees will be elected.

Mr. MEACHAM commenced a reply to an old speech of Mr. Rantoul, about the domestic policy of the North-east. Without concluding, however, he gave way to a motion that the Committee rise; which pre-

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana. Capt. Lawless, we have received our files of Texas pa-pers. The Louisiana brings dates from Galveston to

Accounts from the interior are very farorable to the present state and future prospects of the corn and cotton crops. Refreshing rains appear to have been fest all over the country.

On the last trip of the steamship Mexico

from Galveston to this port, she brought over a man named Dabney, accused of murdering a person in Alabama. The Bratos Delta says that he was forcibly wrested from the hands of the deputy sheriff of Fort Bend County, and delivered over to the person who had gone from Alabama in pursuit of him.

Two white men, named Charles M. Kingsbury and Robert H. Morrison, alias Harrison, were arrested in Houston County recently, by a Mr. Kennedy, being charged with stealing two slaves, the property of

A man named McFall, living on the Sal-The Huntsville Item states that Mr.

being charged with stealing two slaves, the property of D. Davis, in Washington County. The negroes were re-turned to their owner, and the thieves taken to prison.

Toury of Chickmani, is engaged in the construction of profit read through the American for two hundred mea are now employed in repairing the rond about the San Jaclute, and errecting new bridges.

The late election for Mayor at Austin resulted in a tie between Mr. George Durham and Col Thomas W. Ward. A new election has been ordered. A Mrs. Slocum was tried at the late

term of the District Court, at Bastrop, for the murder of a rean named Forbus, and found not guilty. She had shot Forbus on account of the run of her daughter. The State Gazette says that a man by the name of Henry Brown was taken up in Gillespie County, and carried to Ausin for trial, charged with stealing a negro weman, two horses, a gun and side-saddle, from a gentleman residing in Hamilton's Valley. The negro and other property were in his possession when arrested. J. B. Costa, before who n he was when arrested. J. B. Costa, beared for the want of ju brought, declined trying the accused for the want of ju risdiction, the crime having been committed in another county, and on Monday evening he was put in jul, with a county and on Monday evening he was put in jul, with a view of his being conveyed to San Antonio for trial be-fore Judgo Divine; but the Gatette says a rumor was prevelent next morning that he had broke out of jail and

og himself! We fear this was a case of lyn wn was a deserter from Fort Mason. Another shooting affair came off in Lockhart, on the 17th, in which Mr. Samuel Wilson shot Mr. Jonsthan Turner. Wilson is said to have acted in self-

A letter from Lockhart to the editor of The Gaireston Civilian says that Thomas Hoskins, who was confined there for the murder of G. H. Sdaer, Sheriff of Caldwell County, made his escape from cus-Sherisi of Chawell County, made his escape from custody on the 14th ult.

The people of both the Corporation and

the County of Victoria have voted almost unanimously to take \$5,000 each of stock in the San Antonio and ili Railroad Company.

The Austin Gazette says that Franks, the supposed murderer of Donald Smith, an account of which was given sometime ago, was arrested recently near Lockhart. He had Smith's saddle-bags in his pos-

near Locknart. He had Smith's saddle bags in his pos-session, but denies having committed the murder. He has been taken for trial to Beil County, as the scene of the murder was just within the border of that County. The Houston Beacon says a somewhat The Houston Beacon says a somewhat amasing though rather serious affair, occurred not long since near Spring Creek, in the lower part of Grimes County. Two young men from lows, who had been pedding about the country, and had realized some \$400, were met by a wag, who told them that the country was infested by numerous bands of robbers, and they should be careful how they exposed their cash. This excited their imaginations, and shortly size that they had seen two young men with whom he quired it they had seen two young men with whom he had been thunting, and by some means had lost trace of quired if they had seen two young men with whom he had been hunting, and by some means had lost trace of. On receiving an answer in the negative, he left them. As soon as he got out of sight, the peddlers, firmly convinced that he was chief of one of the gangs of rosbers, left the road and struck into the woods. They had not gene far before they came upon another rough-looking enstomer, one of the companions of the hunter they had previously met. Taking him for a robber, and fearing that he would shoot them if they attempted to retreat, they immediately drew their revolvers and commenced firing at him. The hunter retreated, and endeavored to explain, but they would listen to nothing, and kept shooting away. He blew his horn for his companion, who came up just in time to hear a bail whiste close by his car. The hunters, finding remonstrance useless, and being excellent shots, brought the peddlers down the first nic. The matter was then explained, and the hunters conveyed them to a house, where their wounds were dressed.

The State Gazette learns by a private letter, dated Belton, Bell Co., May 18, that Dr. John W. Coleman, late of Belton, was killed by lightning on the 11th Inst., while traveling near the residence of James Anderson, of that county.

The bark Trinity, Capt. Colburn, of the Boston, on the 13th of April, discharged there a full load of cotton, took on board a return freight, and arrived at Galveston on the 27th, having been absent only ferty

Mr. G. F. Bartlett, who has been connected with the Boundary Commission, arrived at San Antonio on the 5th, twenty-two days from El Paso. He reports no news in addition to that we have already had from that section.

A correspondent of The Galveston News.

A correspondent of The Galveston News, writing from Corpus Christi on the 23d uit, says:

"Gen Caravajal left here to-day. His suite, or a portion of it, left yesterday. Cot. Ford remains here, I presume, to recruit for the liberating army of Mexico. Gen. Wheat, the far-famed Filosatier, arrived this evening with some tew men, says five or stx. I do not think Caravajal succeeded in making over ten or twelve converts to his cause out of the victors to the Fair, although The Nucces Valley say his speech was received with such tremendous applause. Tout the Sierra Madre Republic will be formed eventually. I have no doubt, but many changes in the such special in the succession of the successi

first. "Capt. W. Adams, of San Antonio, who has been con-nected, for exarging with the Fibustiers, arrived here

yesterday evening. He says the Mexicans killed five Americans, (Fibustiers) at a place called the Tampaques, about fifty miles above Erownsville on this side of the Rio Grande. He represents the party who killed them as a part of Gen. Avalou's men, and under his own con-trol. The names of the men killed were not remem-hered."

The News has the following in reference to the state of the crops in the Lone Star State:

"From the Brazos we learn that the prospect for crops is most encouraging. The corn that was not cet off by the spring frost, has been in rosating ears for some time, and that which was replanted after the frost is in silk, and bids fair to make a large crop. Previous to the late rains the crops suffered considerably by the drouth, but now vegetation is revived and crops are rapidly advancing to maturity. Cotton looks remarkably well, and the crop will be large, unless some disaster befalls it. The sugar-cane is generally from four to six weeks earlier than it was last year, and sanguine anticipations are cotertained of a large yield.

"From the Trinity the accounts of crops are equally encouraging. Our information from that section is as late as Saturday hast. The fields of rye are now being harvested, and yield a fine crop. Wheat was never better, and this crop will soon be ready to harvest. The crops of oats is very good. The crops of corn far exceed in quantity any ever before planted, and in quality have never been surpassed. The cotton crop is good. No worm or insect has yet made its appearance in that region. The News has the following in reference

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE

Five Men Killed by Mexicans and Indians-Steamer Camanche Fired Into Agala-

By the arrival at this port last evening

of the steamship Yacht, from Brazos Santiago, we have received dates from Brownsville to the 26th ult. The news is of the mest exciting character.

The Flag of the 15th ult, states that on the evening of the 10th ult, a gang of about forty men, consisting of Mexicans and Indians, attacked a party of seven Ameri-Mexicans and Indians, stacked a party of seven Ameri-cans, who were encamped at a lase called Campacass; five of those at the camp are said to have been mur-dered, and all their property taken into Mexico. Two of the men, fortunately were on the margin of the lake shooting ducks at the time, and succeeded in making their escape. These robbers and murderers are said to have crossed the river some forty miles above Browns-ville, on Friday, the 7th ult, and a detachment of them openly rerossed it again soon after perpetrating the wille, on Friday, the 7th ult., and a detachment of them openly recrossed it again soon after perpetrating the murder, bearing with them the right hand of each of their shaughtered victims, while the remainder of the savages coolly meanined on the ground where the massacre occurred, expecting no doubt another feast of blood from those whom they deemed absent from the camp, and would probably return unsuspicious of danger.

The perpulation of the relationshaled

camp, and would probably return unsuspicious of danger.

The population of the neighborhood was not only too sparee for resistance, but atraid to venture out to bury the dead after the murderers were gone. The Fing contains a letter from Warren Adams, which says that it is understood that these Mexicans and Indians were instructed by the authorities in Mexico to kill and plunder all American citizens near the frontier, and that acting, as they did, under the instructions of the aforesaid authorities, they mutilated the bodies of the murdered men, taking the right hand steach to testify that they were entitled to the reward of thirty or forty dollars offered by Mexico for each American they murder on the frontier.

The Rio Bravo of the 20th says that the steamer Camanche was again fired into last week, and a Custom-House officer residing at Rio Grande City, Mr. Brashear, was dangerously wounded. His little son was also wounded, and a lady passenger, Mrs. Rogers, the wile of one of the men spoken of shove, who was on her way up to join her husband, very narrowly escaped a

way up to join her husband, very narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The following card, published in The Rie Brase, give the particulars of the outrage:

We, the undersigned passengers from Brownsville to St. Louis, Edinburg and Rio Grande City, on the steambest called the Camanche, commanded by Capt. Richard King, and plying on the Rio Grande to and from the American towns on said river, exclusively, do hereby state that, on Monday, May 17, 1832, at a point known by the name of Ranche Santa Anna, on the Mexican shore, while said boat was quietly and peaceably pursuing her course up said river from Brownsville, as a foresaid, she was fired into from the Mexican shore, while very near the same, by a party of Mexicans (the exact number not known,) who disc are ged some twelve shots, two of which took effect on the persons of Mr. W. B. Brashear is a Revenue Officer, stationed at Rio Grande City, and was proceeding up the river, accompanied by his family, to resume the duties of his office at toat place.

We further state that there was no cause or provocation given by any of the passengers, officers or crew of said host, to warrant the outrage thus wastenly committed to a vessel belonging to the United States, and running upon a river free to both nations.

F. Fauntierroy.

E. C. Tavlox, John L. Edmundson,

belonging to the United States, and tunning upon a five free to both nations.

F. FAUNTLYROY, E. C. TAYLOR, JOHN L. EDMUNDSON, A. V. EDMUNDSON, JOHN A. EWING, A. V. EDMUNDSON, JACOB SCHWARTZ, TRINDAD FLORERS, TRINDAD FLORERS, We, the undersigned, officers, on board steamboat Camanche, do hereby certify that the above statement is correct and true in every particular.

R. KING, Captain. JOHN MARTIN, Pilot. J. M. WARL, Mate. Chan Neal, Engineer. EDWARD DOWNSY, Cierk, JOS. W. TAYLOR, Engineer. The DWARD DOWNSY, Cierk, JOS. W. TAYLOR, Engineer. The property of the comment of Rio Grande City, white standing behing the comment of Rio Grande City, white standing behing the comment of Rio Grande City, white standing behing the comment of t Mexican, who had, osterantly, came to to purchase

goods. The object of the fellow cas, to deals, or rest the house, as Mr. Rugers was not known to have an enemy in the world. Another Mexican was upon watch outside of the house, but both succeeded it making their escape to the chapparal. They were discovered almost in the act, and one of the fellows, in coming out of the house brushed against a gentleman who, hearing the cry of Mr. Rogers, hastily ran to his assistance. All efforts to discover and arrest the assassins have so far proved abortive. proved abortive.

As trange as it may seem abroad, says The Rio Brase
this is the tenth murder which has taken place within
the last three weeks. For the last two months the average has been three killed per week. No man's life is
safe from these Mexican assassins for a single hour. It

has become a grave question, what is to be done in this state of things? If it should continue, there will not be an American on the river in six months.

Mr. G. N. Clark, who recently arrived at Brownsville, from New Orleans, was found dead in old Fort Brown, on the 16th inst., and it was evident from shot and other wounds foat he had been murdered. The coroner's jury returned a verdict—"that the deceased came to his death by shots fired from a gun or pistol, by some person or persons unknown."

A serious accident occurred to Mr. A. McFadin, of Brownsville, on the 16th inst. As the stage that he was driving was about starting for Point Isabel the horses took fright, and after running some distance the coach upset and Mr. McFadin was thrown a distance of fifteen feet, upon a lot of lumber and iron, breaking his collar bone and bruising him very severely.

[N. O. Ficayune, 2nd instant.]

CAYENNE. Supposed Revolt of the French Exiles Terrible Sea Fight off Cayenne.

The Bom Paraenso, of the 6th ult., con. ains a report of a terrible sea fight, which lasted six hours, between three vessels, supposed to have been French transport ships. It was thought that the exiles on board one of them had revolted. The Bom Paraense

"On the 3d of May, a fisherman of Villa da Vigia, coming from the Lake Amapa, arrived in our city, and related an interesting event, which wants to be confirmed. In going out from the river Amapa, on the 22d of April, following the side of the shore of Cayenne, he saw a large vessel salling very near the shore. At the same time he remarked two other large ships, which approached the first one with great rapidity. Soon the two vessels began to fire at the first ship, which responded to them. It was about mid-day when the battle commenced, and it continued till six o'clock in the evening, when the two ships took possession of the first. commenced, and it continued the six of clock in an even-ing, when the two ships took possession of the first.— This is all that was reported to us by the fisherman, who could not discover the colors of the flags of these "The event has been interpreted in different ways;

"The event has been interpreted in different ways; the one which appears the most probable is the following:—The place where the first ship was seen, is the same taken by all vessels sailing towards Cayenne. It is then believed that these three vessels were transporting the French deported to Cayenne; that the first ship was in a very weak situation; that the transported revolted on board, on approaching the shores; that the captains of the other two vessels, seeing, from a long distance, that the first was badly governed, suspected something wroug had occurred; they approached nearer, when they saw what was passing; they ascertained it was a rebellion, and put an end to it."

Later from Rio Janelro. The clipper ship Black Squall, Captain

Codman, arrived here yesterday, after a splen ild run from Cape Town and Rio de Janeiro, which latter por

from Cape Town and Rio de Janeiro, which latter por she left May 14.

Freights being very scarce and low, the Black Squall merely anchored outside the forts, and did not find sufficient inducement to enter and fill up, having communicated with the house of Colernan, Gardner & Co., to whom the Captain is indebted for the annexed information of the markets, as well as for their successful exertions with the Cautom House, in obtaining permission for the ship to receive water and refreehments outside—a novelty in the anne's of Brazilian civilization.

May 13.—The clearances this month for the United States are, 58,193 bags—say, New-York, 18,191; Baltimore, 13,346; New-Orleans, 56,554. The total clearnaces for New-Orleans, from July 1, 1859, to date, 327,615, and at present no more are known to go for this sesson. Except some limited purchases that may be made by any Americana dropping in, no sales for some time in Cotie may be expected. Present quotations: Superiors, 4|100:24|300; Firsts, 3|300:24|3000; Regulars, 3|650:23|750. Stock on hand, 90,000 bags. The clearances for the crop season, up to to-morrow, will be 1,700,000 bags for all ports.

Sales of Flour on 12th May, 10,000 bbis. Baltimore 12|1750. Large quantities reckported to Cape of Good Hope 9|800, short price. Exchange 26'45c.

The following are the shipmants of onfice for the month; G. H. Montague, 2,200 bags coffee for New-York; Martha Allen, 3,000 do. do; Grey Hound, 3,750 do. do; Douglass, 3,000 do. for Baltimore; Georgiana 2,700 do. for New-York.

-A new steam Navigation Company